

XXXIX.—Descriptions of new Species of Shells from Mauritius and California. By EDGAR A. SMITH.

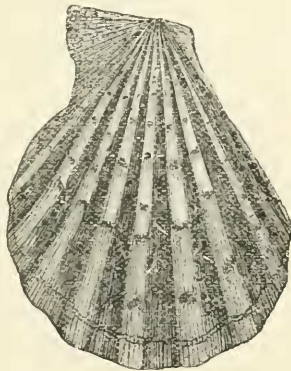
Pecten Crouchi.

Testa compressa, inferne rotundata, ad apicem peracuminata, subæquivalvis, costis validis octo in utraque valva instructa, supra et inter costas radiatim striata, undique microscopice superficialiter reticulata; valva sinistra albida, aurantio vel purpureo plus minus tineta, supra et inter costas saturate purpureo vel sanguineo irregulariter copiose maculata, lineisque angulatis albis inter costas hic illic ornata; valva dextra pallidior, marginem ventralem versus aurantio vel purpureo tineta, inter et supra costas parum maculata; margo cardinis perobliquus, rectilinearis, valde inæqualis, parte postica brevissima, longit. totius $\frac{1}{3}$ vix æquante; auriculæ valde inæquales, radiatim tenuiter costulatæ, postica minima, antica valvæ dextræ inferne profunde sinuata; costæ valvæ sinistræ interstitiis angustiores, valvæ dextræ latiores.

Longit. 38 millim., alt. 46, diam. 11.

Hab. Mauritius.

This beautiful species is distinguished by the very sloping dorsal margins, which converge at the apex at an angle of 75° ; the very unequal auricles; the elevated ribs, those of the left valve being narrower than the interstices or the costæ of the other valve; the style of coloration, which, however, is variable; the fine radiating striæ and the microscopic reticulation or shagreened epidermal coating, which everywhere invests the surface and which is easily rubbed off during the process of cleaning. The central ribs of the left valve have about seven raised lines down each, separated by striæ or sulci of about equal width, and the grooves between the costæ are ornamented with about the same number of lines. The valves are whitish within, and, being thin, the blotching of the exterior, especially that of the left valve, is more or less distinctly visible.



This species differs from *P. tigris*, Lam., which in some

respects it resembles, in the more sloping dorsal margins, in having fewer and much more elevated costæ, in the style of colouring, and the greater inequality of the auricles.

I have much pleasure in naming this handsome species after Mr. Walter Crouch, the author of several useful papers on the Mollusca and other branches of the zoology of Essex.

Mitra Fultoni.

Testa ovato-fusiformis, omnino nigra, sed ad apicem leviter erosa; anfractus 8, convexiusculi, sutura obliqua sejuncti, lineis incrementi obsolete pliciformibus instructi, sulcisque angustis spiralibus remote sed regulariter punctatis (in anfract. penultimo 5, in ultimo circiter 14) cincti, ultimus infra medium leviter constrictus, supra eandem oblique tenuiter liratus; apertura cæruleo-albida, longit. totius $\frac{1}{2}$ æquans; columella fusca, callo tenui superne albo-callosa induta, plicis quatuor obliquis albidis, suprema maxima, infima minima, instructa.

Longit. 39 millim., diam. 13; apertura $19\frac{1}{2}$ longa, 5 lata.

Hab. Point Abrejos, Lower California.

This species is well characterized by the punctate sulci, the punctures falling in regular longitudinal rows, through which pass well-marked impressed lines of growth. It has, I believe, been confounded with *M. orientalis*, Gray, by some conchologists; but from that species it may be sufficiently distinguished by the above-mentioned feature and the difference of form. The whorls are more convex, the epidermis blacker, and the fine spiral striæ which adorn the surface of that species are scarcely indicated in the present form.

Mitra Fultoni is named after Mr. H. Fulton, from whom the specimens were obtained, and through whose agency the British Museum has obtained many valuable additions.



XI.—*Some Points in the Histology of Cœlenterates.*
By Dr. KARL CAMILLO SCHNEIDER*.

IN the comparative investigations of various cells and tissues of Cœlenterates, which I commenced at Naples in the month of March, I arrived at certain histo-morphological results, of

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